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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

2 February - 8 February

1947

Number 6

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin on the dates indicated:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE MAILED</u>
Duties of Military Government Public Welfare Officers. Short Title: None	10 January 1947
Duties of Public Health Military Government Officers Short Title: None	10 January 1947
Foreign Nationals Short Title: TB - PH WEL 1	7 February 1947
Smallpox Short Title: TB - PH - PREV. MED. 1	7 February 1947
Manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Short Title: TB - PH - PREV. MED. 2	7 February 1947
Public Health Nursing Short Title: TB - PH - Nursing 1	7 February 1947
Dairy Inspection Short Title: TB - PH - VET 2	7 February 1947
Meat Inspection Short Title: TB - PH - VET 3	7 February 1947
Duties and Functions of Military Government Veterinary Officers Short Title: TB - PH - VET 1	14 February 1947

SECTION II

WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

The incomplete report covering Reserve Relief Supplies (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) for the month of December 1946 reflected that 241,621 kgs of biscuits and 1,242,221 kgs of canned goods were distributed, during the month, for relief purposes.

The balance of supplies remaining as of 1 January 1947 was reported to be 2,379,796 kgs of biscuits and 8,696,083 kgs of canned goods.

The above report did not include Ibaragi, Wakayama, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita and Nagano Prefectures.

Children Welfare Law (proposed)

The "first reading" of the draft of the proposed subject law, which was referred to the Health and Welfare Ministry by the Central

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Social Work Committee, has been completed by representatives of Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

The proposed "Children's Welfare Law" is a progressive move and provides, in its text, provisions to better the opportunities for all children.

Foreign Nationals

The Netherlands Mission (Tokyo) has received 200 bundles of clothing from Batavia which will be distributed by the Health and Welfare Ministry to Netherlands subjects throughout Japan.

Each bundle weighs 41 pounds and contains clothing which will fill a need now experienced by Netherlands subjects due to the shortage of suitable clothing within Japan.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 2 Feb - 8 Feb 1947:

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR
THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	ANTHRAX EQUINE	ANTHRAX BOVINE	BLACKLEG	INFECT ANEMIA EQUINE	INFECT ABORTION BOVINE	INFECT ABORTION EQUINE
AICHI	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	102	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	30	-	3
CHIBA	-	4	-	-	30	-
EHIME	-	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	20	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	11	-	2
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	137	-
HOKKAIDO	1	3	-	128	-	65
HYOGO	-	-	1	-	39	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	52	-	3
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	6	-	-	26	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	13	22	12
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	285	61	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	-	12	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	-	-	170	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	4	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	13	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKA	-	-	1	-	167	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	26	-
SAGA	-	-	-	7	25	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	1	4	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	91	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	7	-	-
TOTALS	11	42	11	656	833	85

Prepared by: Public Health and
Welfare Section,
GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR
THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	RABIES	SWINE ERYSI- PELAS	SWINE CHOLERA	SWINE PLAGUE	SCABIES EQUINE	STRANGLES
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	1	183
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	1585
CHIBA	6	6	-	13	-	3
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	4	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	211
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	24
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	64	6	534
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	36
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	1	2	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	-	1	7
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	3
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-	2	38
NAGANO	1	4	-	-	-	68
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	35
SAITAMA	-	2	2	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	4
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	32
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOKYO	10	5	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTALS	19	30	4	77	10	2775

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(From Japanese Sources)

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR
THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	TEXAS FEVER	FOWL CHOLERA	PULLORUM DISEASE
AICHI	-	-	31116
AKITA	-	284	156
AOMORI	-	-	137
CHIBA	-	-	619
EHIME	-	-	42
FUKUI	-	-	1267
FUKUOKA	-	-	992
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	1088
GUMMA	-	-	604
HIROSHIMA	-	-	186
HOKKAIDO	9	-	1626
HYOGO	-	-	1104
IBARAKI	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	107
IWATE	2	-	325
KAGAWA	-	-	39
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	408
KOCHI	-	-	181
KANAGAWA	-	-	539
KUMAMOTO	276	-	753
KYOTO	1	-	376
MIE	-	-	194
MIYAGI	-	-	590
MIYAZAKI	-	-	308
NAGANO	-	-	199
NAGASAKI	30	-	707
NARA	-	-	23
NIIGATA	-	-	694
OITA	-	-	216
OKAYAMA	-	-	738
OSAKA	-	-	627
SAGA	6	-	941
SAITAMA	-	-	420
SHIGA	-	-	483
SHIMANE	-	-	261
SHIZUOKA	-	-	468
TOCHIGI	-	-	329
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	250
TOKYO	-	-	553
TOTTORI	-	-	193
TOYAMA	-	-	275
WAKAYAMA	-	-	108
YAMAGATA	-	-	29
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	411
YAMANASHI	-	-	410
TOTALS	324	284	51092

Prepared by: Public Health and
Welfare Section,
GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)

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SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Schedules and plans for the inspection and classification of dental schools were completed at a meeting held at the Monbusho Feb. 3. The Board of Inspectors will complete the task of classification during the current month.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

The formal opening of the Public Health Nurses one month course for Instructors was held at the Welfare Ministry Monday 3 February 1947. This group consisted of the Tokyo-To Public Health Nurses who are to act as Instructors in the course that will open in April. Classes are being held every day and practical experience is being given in the Health Centers, in Tokyo, Chiba and Saitama.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

Production

Almost all raw materials employed in penicillin production are beginning to become limited. War Department states n-amyl acetate import program for 1947 cannot be filled and n-butyl acetate manufacture in Japan is being promoted as a rather satisfactory substitute. Other critical items for which production and allocation programs are intended include lactose, soy bean meal, activated carbon and acetone, the last two being most critical at this stage. When sufficient butyl acetate is available there will be released about 120 metric tons of ether, the Welfare Ministry's estimate of consumption for the remainder of 1947.

A conference was held on February 5, 1947 to discuss a draft of an outline for adjustment of production and allocation of drugs, medicines, etc. that was presented for review. Representatives from ESS, Welfare Ministry and Public Health and Welfare attended. The culmination of this meeting resulted in the omittance of several undesirable articles that were included in this draft; namely, 1- diet members included on advisory council, 2 - associations playing some part in the allocation of material, 3 - allocation fees. Strong support is being given in observing that this new allocation procedure is carried out and sufficient funds made available for its administration.

A report from the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of 25 microscopes with dark field attachments during the month of January 47. Distribution of this quantity was made to prefectural health centers as indicated below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.</u>
Hiroshima	1	Saitama	2
Fukuoka	2	Toyama	1
Kanagawa	2	Gifu	1
Nagasaki	1	Mie	2
Fukushima	1	Tottori	2
Osaka	1	Miyazaki	2
Fukui	1	Kyoto	1
Nara	1	Kagoshima	1
Gumma	2	Nagano	1

Total - 25

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Considerable difficulty is being encountered in conducting assays on Japanese produced typhus vaccine due to a shortage of guinea pigs. In an effort to improve this situation a meeting was called with officials of the Welfare Ministry, representatives of the Agriculture Ministry, Animal Growers Association and Natural Resources Section, SCAP. The Japanese were instructed to organize a committee, establish requirements of laboratory animals for assaying biologicals, determine sources of supply, supervise distribution to proper laboratories, increase production to meet demand, establish necessary liaison with transportation ministry officials and work out plans to provide feed and necessary cages. A report of the committee's activities to attain these objectives was requested not later than 19 February.

Distribution

Recommendations were submitted covering requirements of Korea for insect and rodent control supplies during the balance of the fiscal year 1947. From information available at this time, it appears that sufficient DDT powder is now on hand. Steps are being taken to provide additional spraying and dusting equipment together with 80,000 lbs. of DDT concentrate.

A report received from the Welfare Ministry indicates that over ¥2,000,000 of former Japanese Army Navy supplies have been disposed of through 31 December 1946, in Kanagawa prefecture, through direct sales to hospitals, physicians, dentists and veterinarians.

Narcotics

The December Narcotic report, the final 1946 report and the sixth received since the effective date of Japanese narcotic regulations, reflects much progress has been made by Japanese officials, both national and prefectural, under the Narcotic Control program. Directions implementing the program are now carried out in an orderly and effective manner as exemplified by the following.

As directed by the Narcotic Control Officer most excess stocks were returned to local wholesalers before the end of 1946. The following figures in the December report are indicative of the supplies thus made available to all retailers and practitioners in Japan:

Summary of Local Wholesalers' Reports

(amounts in grams)

Name of Drug	Stock on Hand 11 Dec 46	Excess Stocks Received	Stocks Sold to Practitioners & Retailers	Stock on Hand 31 Dec 46
Cocaine Hydrochloride	75,962	89,245	18,674	146,533
Tincture of Opium	609,554	316,638	157,252	768,940
Morphine Hydrochloride	131,446	85,558	24,762	192,242
Codeine Phosphate	107,728	48,041	32,693	123,076
Codeine Sulfate	84,568	17,868	18,048	84,388

The above stocks, as well as 114 other narcotic items, were accurately reported by 210 local wholesalers to prefectural narcotic officials throughout Japan, who forwarded the reports to the Japanese Government for consolidation and reporting to SCAP's Narcotic Control Officer.

Persons registered as narcotic dealers in Japan reached a total of 85,881 by the end of 1946. All dealers are required to re-register annually. From advance reports received it is evident practically 100% re-registration was effected during January 1947.

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Thefts continue to be the greatest source for diversion of narcotics. While prefectural officials must investigate all thefts, police are able to give material aid in preventing the thefts and in apprehending the responsible persons. The Narcotic Control Officer met with representatives from every police station in Tokyo outlining the duties and responsibilities of police in narcotic matters and citing examples of successful investigations resulting from close cooperation between narcotic enforcement officers and the police. An immediate result was obtained the following day when a bicycle thief apprehended by the police was reported to Tokyo Narcotic inspectors as an addict.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A report was received of another episode of reaction to tinned food similar to that which was reported in Osaka during the previous week. In the present instance 75 children were said to have been affected out of 800 participating in a school lunch program in Tochigi City, Tochigi Prefecture. Again, the symptoms, which were similar to those which occurred in Osaka, were alleged to be attributable to tinned beef taken from former Japanese Army stocks. Military Government health officers are requested to be on the alert for and to report immediately any similar occurrences, and are requested further to see that local Japanese health authorities make prompt and adequate investigations of such occurrences.

Typhus Fever

The Welfare Ministry, Imperial Japanese Government, in their report on 5 February 1947 on the incidence of typhus fever in Japan show a total of 330 cases since 1 January 1947, as compared to a total of 612 for the same period in 1946. It is not known how many cases are murine typhus.

In Tokyo only one case of a total of 61 reported cases has actually been proven to be louse-borne (epidemic) typhus based on complement fixation tests.

The comparative incidence figures are encouraging and indicates that Military Government Teams throughout Japan have well organized an effective typhus control program.

Port Quarantine

The Repatriation Reception Center at Otake has been officially closed. Ujina, the other center in the Kure area, remains on an active status. Since the opening of the repatriation program these two centers have processed 552,000 incoming and 47,000 outgoing repatriates. The only quarantinable disease reported during this time has been smallpox of which there were two cases in February and three cases in March 1946.

Quarantinable Disease at Ports of Entry

Week ending 26 January - Negative

Week ending 1 February - Repat. ship Yahiko Maru, from Dairen to Sasebo (5 January), smallpox, 1 case, no deaths, date diagnosis 27 January.

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SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY

A series of conferences have been participated in by officials of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare and representatives of the Labor Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and the Social Security Division, with respect to the proposed Workmen's Compensation Bill and revisions of the Seamen's Insurance Law.

Workmen's Compensation Bill

The Workmen's Compensation Bill is to be introduced in the Diet as companion legislation to the pending Labor Standards Bill to supplant the employers' liability provisions of the latter bill in certain fields. Two elements which have been the subject of considerable discussion are the questions as to whether benefits should be paid directly to the injured worker or as reimbursement to the employer.

A new draft of the bill has been completed and is now in the hands of the translators. The operations of the Employers' Liability Act of 1931 have strongly influenced the Welfare Ministry in considering the Workmen's Compensation Bill as legislation similarly insuring the employer for his risks under the Labor Standards Bill. However, it is understood that the new draft of the bill will provide for payment of benefits directly to the worker. It is the current intention to provide in the Workmen's Compensation Law that the manner of payment, as to lump-sums or installments, is to be specified by ordinance. It is believed that the lump-sum payment will be employed in the beginning but that, when administrative experience has been gained and inflationary conditions have been overcome, a later ordinance will provide for payment in monthly or quarterly installments.

Consideration has been given to programs under the Insurance Bureau devoted to the promotion of safety and to vocational training and rehabilitation. Responsibility for these activities may be placed in bureaus of the proposed Ministry of Labor, however.

Seamen's Insurance Law:

The special legislation customary for seamen as compared to industry in general is reflected in the pending Seamen's Law, which is comparable to the Labor Standards Bill. Concurrently with the drafting of the Seamen's Law, attention is being given to the revision of the Seamen's Insurance Law provisions which now relate to compensation for occupational accidents and diseases.

Among changes suggested by the Ministry of Welfare in a preliminary draft of proposed revisions are the following:

The law now provides that benefits for disability due to accident or occupational disease shall be at the rate of 60% of the average daily wage and shall be paid for a period not to exceed three months. It is proposed that full wages be paid for four months, then at the rate of 60% of the wage while under medical care, plus one month, but not to exceed two years.

Single men have not been granted allowances while hospitalized and it is proposed to extend allowances to single men, as well as men with families, during hospitalization but only when hospitalization is necessary in a port other than the legal residence of the individual.

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The "short-term benefits" (medical expenses and limited cash allowances, as compared to the long-term pensions) are not paid under the present law for care required outside Japanese territory, and it is proposed to make provision for such expenses and benefits regardless of where the disability occurs and care is needed.

It is proposed that the qualifying period of covered employment for eligibility for benefits as a result of an off-duty accident be reduced from three years to six months.

The law now bases benefits on the average of all wages received as a seaman in covered employment. In view of the fluctuating economic conditions, it is proposed to look to either the average of all such wages, or only the wage rate being paid on the date of the accident, whichever is the greater. ("Wages" include everything by "family allowances". The size of the family affects the amount of benefits only as to survivors' benefits payable after the death of the injured worker.)

SECTION IX

MEDICAL SERVICES

The hospital report for the period ending 20 December 1946 showed a total of 3,047 hospital with a capacity of 216,354 beds, of which 102,842 were occupied. During this period 262,494 out patients were treated.

SECTION X

CONSULTANT

Nutrition Survey

Nutrition surveys throughout Japan were begun 3 February 1947.

In Tokyo on 6 February, conduct of the surveys was observed by Colonel Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Colonel Harrison, and other members of the Food and Fertilizer Mission, Washington, D. C.

The results November 1946 for the additional eight prefectures by group are presented in the following tables.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Hokkaido
(Sapporo Area)

Tohoku
(Sendai Area of 2 Prefectures:
Iwate and Miyagi)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	HOKKAIDO (Sapporo Area)			TOHOKU (Sendai Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	2873	2849	2803	3986	4133	4087
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.920	0.936	0.903	0.911	0.920	0.923
<u>No. persons</u>						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	17.7	6.6	8.2	4.9	3.5	9.1
Vegetable	81.2	64.6	73.8	61.6	60.7	57.7
Total	98.9	71.2	82.0	66.5	64.2	66.8
<u>Fat</u>	24.8	17.6	16.3	14.1	11.1	14.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	349.4	378.8	427.7	402.8	425.0	461.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	360	141	168	378	172	200
Free Market	118	130	164	59	131	73
Home Production	2005	2026	1876	1588	1795	2021
Gift	37	19	34	10	7	11
Total	2520	2316	2242	2035	2105	2305

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	HOKKAIDO			TOHOKU		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	142.8	109.1	144.9	326.3	237.6	303.7
Wheat	{ 162.2	92.3	34.0	{ 39.9	66.4	25.3
Barley	{	34.8	53.7	{	30.9	31.1
Others	67.9	147.7	88.3	101.0	76.7	106.6
Total	372.9	383.9	320.9	467.2	411.6	466.7
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	-	1.8	0.1	-	-	3.7
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	21.6	-	13.2	0.5	-	238.5
White	907.2	445.0	286.0	35.2	485.6	78.1
Others	6.5	135.2	44.4	0.4	-	3.7
Total	935.3	580.2	343.6	36.1	485.6	320.3
<u>Sugars</u>	0.5	0.2	1.5	-	-	-
<u>Oils</u>	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	{ 62.3	1.2	2.1	{ 74.9	4.1	2.0
Soya products	{	36.7	53.4	{	63.7	68.8
Other beans	9.6	5.5	13.8	0.6	7.0	4.2
Total	71.9	43.4	69.3	75.5	74.8	75.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	83.0	16.4	35.1	23.3	17.8	48.6
Meat, Poultry	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Eggs	4.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
Milk	46.7	71.4	34.5	2.4	7.0	2.3
Total	136.9	91.2	73.2	31.3	25.1	51.4
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	179.4	481.4	687.8	116.6	149.4	83.6
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	-	38.5	-	-	0.8	-
Other Fruits	-	125.4	8.6	-	1.5	4.6
Other Vegetab.	41.0	155.0	253.8	34.4	60.3	320.1
Total	41.0	318.9	262.4	34.4	62.6	324.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>	5.1	0.8	0.3	32.3	4.9	0.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	-	-	-	4.4	0.1	-
Pickled	49.6	151.1	151.6	39.4	66.9	155.2
Total	49.6	151.1	151.6	43.8	67.0	155.2
<u>Flavours</u>	18.5	16.8	13.3	5.5	4.4	3.3
<u>Others</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Hokuriku (Kanagawa Area of 3 prefectures:
Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui)

Shikoku (Matsuyama Area of 2 prefectures:
Ehime and Kochi)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	HOKURIKU (Kanazawa Area)			SHIKOKU (Matsuyama Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	2654	2594	2531	1549	1461	1444
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> <u>No. persons</u>	0.930	0.847	0.853	0.898	0.933	0.933
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	14.1	6.4	8.3	13.2	12.0	25.0
Vegetable	51.3	50.4	53.1	50.1	37.9	42.6
Total	65.4	56.8	61.4	63.3	49.9	67.6
<u>Fat</u>	9.5	14.6	12.0	10.6	10.6	14.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	445.8	401.9	464.6	397.5	317.8	458.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	315	300	45	842	439	437
Free Market	59	48	63	467	233	250
Home Production	1756	1624	2277	571	900	1603
Gift	17	3	2	43	15	26
Total	2147	1975	2387	1923	1587	2316

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	HOKURIKU (Kanazawa Area)			SHIKOKU (Matsuyama Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	507.4	347.3	446.4	306.7	179.7	240.9
Wheat	{ 37.3	55.7	2.8	{ 119.0	142.3	7.1
Barley		32.7	13.8		23.2	83.6
Others	1.8	6.7	1.3	3.1	21.9	0.5
Total	546.5	442.4	464.3	428.8	367.1	332.1
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.16	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	16.3	12.2	328.7	66.7	25.9	710.5
White	22.0	188.6	14.8	0.2	32.4	0.8
Others	7.2	0.1	60.8	4.5	1.6	30.4
Total	45.5	200.9	404.3	71.4	60.9	741.7
<u>Sugars</u>	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
<u>Oils</u>	0.03	0.3	0.2	0.04	0.5	1.0
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	{ 53.1	1.8	3.7	{ 13.2	0.7	2.9
Soya products		44.3	50.8		7.8	12.9
Other beans	1.0	7.5	12.3	41.1	3.0	0.1
Total	54.1	53.6	66.8	54.3	11.5	15.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	64.2	24.4	39.2	57.9	56.8	110.2
Meat, Poultry	0.06	-	1.0	-	1.2	1.1
Eggs	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.3
Milk	2.8	1.0	-	0.4	-	0.1
Total	67.4	25.7	40.3	59.5	59.8	111.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	144.4	233.9	179.1	150.8	252.3	99.3
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.2	14.4	0.4	0.9	4.6	21.8
Other Fruits	-	32.6	7.6	0.04	1.6	5.8
Other Vegetab.	67.4	200.4	196.3	47.9	61.8	59.4
Total	67.6	248.4	204.3	48.8	68.0	87.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	3.0	0.1	0.1	5.3	1.0	0.1
Pickled	34.7	32.3	40.9	48.6	31.4	29.5
Total	37.7	32.4	41.0	53.9	32.4	29.6
<u>Flavours</u>	17.5	7.8	11.4	9.6	22.8	23.9
<u>Others</u>	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	-

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SECTION XI

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-13 30 Jan 47 - National Food and Nutrition Council for the Japanese.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - week ending 1 February 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan - week ending 1 February 1947.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 1 FEBRUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	74	8	347	44	4	2	25	8
AOMORI	14	1	50	10	-	1	3	1
IWATE	9	-	40	8	-	-	3	-
MIYAGI	9	-	46	4	1	-	12	1
AKITA	7	-	70	4	1	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	24	3	119	13	2	-	9	3
FUKUSHIMA	26	-	62	-	13	-	14	-
IBARAKI	21	1	48	3	4	-	13	3
TOCHIGI	9	1	34	5	-	-	5	-
GUMMA	30	10	53	19	3	1	6	2
SAITAMA	17	1	62	5	1	-	7	2
CHIBA	15	1	79	4	6	1	9	2
TOKYO	41	4	218	35	8	-	34	10
KANAGAWA	18	1	77	7	-	-	3	1
NIIGATA	13	2	86	9	-	-	9	3
TOYAMA	4	1	26	3	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	13	-	53	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	3	-	52	1	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	3	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	18	-	63	4	-	-	1	-
GIFU	12	3	29	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	12	3	49	7	3	-	16	2
AICHI	50	5	174	14	5	2	12	3
MIE	20	-	97	3	1	-	1	1
SHIGA	6	-	21	2	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	9	-	53	3	27	2	55	4
OSAKA	5	-	42	2	2	-	6	1
HYOGO	23	3	124	10	1	-	5	1
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	9	-	47	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	10	1	30	4	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	13	2	51	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	50	3	-	1	1	1
HIROSHIMA	10	1	51	5	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	26	-	87	5	2	1	6	3
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	30	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	4	-	22	-	-	-	9	1
EHIME	41	2	174	14	1	-	4	1
KOCHI	12	-	33	1	-	-	3	2
FUKUOKA	51	-	312	9	-	-	5	2
SAGA	14	3	109	10	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	8	1	76	6	-	-	2	5
KUMAMOTO	2	1	23	1	-	-	1	3
OITA	14	2	121	14	1	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	14	-	71	5	1	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	12	1	88	17	-	-	3	2
TOTALS	754	62	3564	324	87	11	319	77
RATE								
Current	53.8	4.4	50.8	4.6	6.2	0.8	4.6	1.1
Previous	54.5	5.7			4.5	0.9		

Weekly Report - 1 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	2	63	10	6	-	13	-
AOMORI	2	1	28	7	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	7	1	42	2	-	-	3	-
AKITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	9	4	44	13	2	-	12	1
FUKUSHIMA	14	-	56	1	-	-	3	-
IBARAKI	9	1	46	2	1	-	14	1
TOCHIGI	5	1	19	1	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	12	3	26	7	4	-	8	-
SAITAMA	10	-	31	-	1	-	3	3
CHIBA	13	2	50	4	-	1	13	1
TOKYO	13	3	78	14	5	-	29	1
KANAGAWA	8	1	76	8	2	-	12	1
NIIGATA	3	2	29	9	6	-	10	-
TOYAMA	3	1	19	4	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	1	24	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	11	1	35	4	3	-	11	-
GIFU	5	-	31	-	2	1	8	1
SHIZUOKA	12	-	54	2	2	-	19	-
AICHI	14	1	44	3	5	1	15	1
MIE	9	2	50	5	4	-	14	-
SHIGA	1	-	7	-	1	-	3	-
KYOTO	16	6	33	12	2	-	4	1
OSAKA	4	-	22	2	1	-	13	-
HYOGO	18	1	64	4	2	-	4	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	16	2	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	1	23	3	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	39	1	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	18	1	66	5	1	-	8	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	21	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	30	1	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	1	-	21	7	1	-	5	-
EHIME	4	-	17	1	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	9	1	31	4	-	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	36	2	2	-	7	-
SAGA	4	-	17	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	6	-	1	1	4	1
KUMAMOTO	2	-	6	-	1	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1	13	2	1	-	7	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	276	38	1376	148	57	4	281	15
RATE								
Current	19.7	2.7	19.6	2.1	4.1	0.3	4.0	0.2
Previous	18.2	2.7			4.4	0.2		

Weekly Report - 1 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	6	-	4	1	19	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	1	1	1	1	-	7	1
AKITA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	17	1	2	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	5	-	13	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	*-6	3	53	5
KANAGAWA	1	-	1	-	1	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	6	-	62	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
OSAKA	-	-	7	-	4	-	14	-
HYOGO	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	2	1	9	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	9	1	1	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	20	1	87	6	42	8	282	21
RATE								
Current	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.0	0.3	4.0	0.3
Previous	1.5	0.0			3.9	0.1		

* Correction

Weekly Report - 1 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	6	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	7	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	5	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	7	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	19	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	16	-	51	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	5	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	148	0	783	1	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	10.6	0.0	11.2	0.01	-	-	-	-
Previous	10.7	0.0						

Weekly Report - 1 February 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	29	-	9	3	31	5	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	1	6	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	1	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	5	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	3	-	2	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	6	-	2	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	3	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	12	-	49	-	12	2	38	9	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	31	1	6	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	10	-	1	-	12	3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	8	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	2	-	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	63	2	245	3	56	11	209	41	0	0	1	2

RATE												
Current	4.5	0.1	3.5	0.04	4.0	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.03
Previous	4.5	0.0			3.3	0.7			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 1 FEBRUARY 1947

(C) Current Cases Plus Delayed Report
(T) Total cases for year to date.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	26	107	184	767	77	286
AOMORI	12	32	55	177	31	119
IWATE	3	11	9	55	3	42
MIYAGI	6	31	33	192	28	145
AKITA	4	19	36	183	23	129
YAMAGATA	1	30	10	172	17	191
FUKUSHIMA	28	39	86	193	131	216
IBARAKI	16	64	63	233	69	252
TOCHIGI	12	49	64	336	47	248
GUMMA	7	30	24	152	35	176
SAITAMA	26	99	64	276	42	169
CHIBA	31	96	124	349	63	261
TOKYO	88	211	256	537	135	309
KANAGAWA	29	139	195	1104	79	269
NIIGATA	28	56	132	232	84	176
TOYAMA	13	35	68	189	37	114
ISHIKAWA	11	66	62	251	40	205
FUKUI	9	51	13	79	8	44
YAMANASHI	2	9	43	151	3	19
NAGANO	12	47	91	279	54	184
GIFU	25	103	71	242	35	118
SHIZUOKA	32	65	76	211	79	228
AICHI	98	293	299	1105	117	467
MIE	27	146	49	247	26	180
SHIGA	34	124	29	129	12	73
KYOTO	20	124	156	603	63	294
OSAKA	54	473	228	1347	142	1032
HYOGO	43	186	136	666	171	320
NARA	10	53	17	73	14	42
WAKAYAMA	7	73	44	203	22	91
TOTTORI	13	44	76	401	28	175
SHIMANE	4	22	28	149	44	132
OKAYAMA	26	107	113	355	30	139
HIROSHIMA	23	67	106	473	34	151
YAMAGUCHI	4	20	50	166	25	98
TOKUSHIMA	2	12	17	69	22	86
KAGAWA	24	58	46	154	15	81
EHIME	10	30	50	292	68	272
KOCHI	6	18	34	122	33	118
FUKUOKA	55	310	226	1197	130	546
SAGA	3	18	57	197	48	112
NAGASAKI	9	53	98	484	28	136
KUMAMOTO	8	27	45	269	22	106
OITA	13	96	42	217	32	141
MIYAZAKI	1	20	35	115	22	101
KAGOSHIMA	1	13	55	158	11	65
TOTALS	916	3776	3795	15551	2279	9170
RATE						
Current	65.3	53.9	270.7	221.8	162.5	130.8
Previous	56.1		249.5		146.3	

Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 1 February 1947

The number of diphtheria cases (754) reported for the week ending 1 February was slightly less than in the previous week when 764 cases were reported. Diphtheria deaths (62) were also fewer than in the previous week (80). The current and cumulative case rates were 53.8 and 50.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 4.4 and 4.6.

Dysentery cases (87) remained at a low level compared to the summer incidence, but were nearly 40 percent higher than in the previous week (63). Dysentery deaths were about the same, 11 in the current week compared with 12 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.2 and 4.6 respectively. The current death rate (0.8) remained somewhat lower than the cumulative rate (1.1).

Typhoid fever cases (276) were 8 percent higher than in the previous week, when there were 255 cases, but not so numerous as in the second and third weeks of January. Deaths (38) were the same in the current and previous weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were almost the same, being 19.7 and 19.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 2.1.

Paratyphoid fever cases (57) remained at a low level and were even slightly fewer than in the previous week (62). There were 4 deaths from paratyphoid fever compared with 3 in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 4.0 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

The number of smallpox cases (20) remained about the same as in the previous week (21). One smallpox death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.2 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic typhus cases declined nearly 25 percent from 55 to 42. Tokyo prefecture reported 6 cases currently, but also retracted 12 previous reports because of faulty diagnosis, making a net reduction of 6 cases of epidemic typhus in the current Tokyo report. There were 8 deaths from epidemic typhus in Japan compared with 1 the previous week. The current case rate of 3.0 was less than the cumulative rate of 4.0 but the current death rate of 0.6 was higher than the cumulative rate of 0.3.

Malaria cases (148) remained about the same as in the previous week (150) and no deaths from malaria were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.6 and 11.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate remained less than 0.1.

No cholera cases or deaths were reported.

The number of scarlet fever cases (63) was the same as in the previous week. Two deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.5 and 3.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.04.

Epidemic meningitis cases (56) increased more than 20 percent over the number (46) reported in the previous week. Deaths from epidemic meningitis (11) were about the same as in the previous week (10). The current case rate was 4.0 compared with a cumulative rate of 3.0. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.8 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cases of Japanese B. encephalitis or plague.

The only communicable diseases other than the venereal diseases for which more than 100 cases were reported during the current week were diphtheria (754), typhoid fever (276) and malaria (148).

The current and cumulative number of cases reported were 2,279 and 9,170 respectively for syphilis; 3,795 and 15,551 respectively for gonorrhea; and 916 and 3,776 for chancroid.

Inclosure No. 2 missing